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18 Attorneys for Defendants State Farm Mutual
19 Automobile Insurance Company (erroneously
20 sued as State Farm Mutual, Inc.), State Farm
21 General Insurance Company (erroneously sued
22 as State Farm General Incorporated), and State
23 Farm Life Insurance Company

14 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
15 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

16 CARMEL STEVENS and LADALE
17 JACKSON, individually and on behalf
18 of all similarly situated,

19 Plaintiffs,

20 v.

21 STATE FARM MUTUAL, INC.;
22 STATE FARM GENERAL
23 INCORPORATED; STATE FARM
24 LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and
25 DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:22-cv-06362 FLA (MAAx)

**DECLARATION OF BRAD
HAMBURGER IN SUPPORT OF
REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE
IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS
STATE FARM MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
COMPANY, STATE FARM
GENERAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, AND STATE FARM
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S
RESPONSE TO COURT'S JULY 28,
2023 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE**

Action Filed: July 6, 2022
FAC Filed: December 5, 2022
Trial Date: None set

I, Bradley J. Hamburger, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law before all the courts of the State of California as well as the United States District Court for the Central District of California. I am a partner at the law firm Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, and am one of the attorneys representing Defendants State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, State Farm General Insurance Company, and State Farm Life Insurance Company (collectively, "Defendants") in the above-entitled action. Unless otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein, and if asked to testify thereto, I would do so competently.

2. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**, is a true and correct copy of the court's tentative and final ruling issued on February 25, 2020 in *Mykyn Woods v. Greystar Management Services, LP*, BC670867 (Cal. Sup. Ct.);

3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**, is a true and correct copy of the court's order awarding attorneys' fees filed on June 24, 2002 in *Mitchell v. Soleyman*, Case No. 00-12951-AHMCTX (C.D. Cal.).

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the forgoing is true and correct.

Executed this 11th day of August, 2023, at Los Angeles, California.

Bradley J. Hamburger

EXHIBIT 1



CASE NUMBER: BC670867

Tentative ruling issued by Judge Elaine Lu on Feb. 25, 2020 in Los Angeles County, CA - Case no: BC670867

Tentative Ruling prepared for:

Erin Kurinsky

HEARING DATE	COUNTY
Feb. 25th, 2020	Los Angeles County, CA

DEPARTMENT	DOCKET FILING DATE
26	Aug. 4th, 2017

JUDGE	CATEGORY
Elaine Lu	civil

TYPE	STATUS
Wrongful Termination (General Jurisdiction)	Pending

Tentative ruling issued by Judge Elaine Lu on Feb. 25, 2020 in Los Angeles County, CA - Case no: BC670867

CASE NAME: [MYKYN WOODS VS GREYSTAR MANAGEMENT SERVICES LP](#)

CASE NO.: [BC670867](#)

On February 25, 2020, [Judge Elaine Lu](#) of Los Angeles County Superior Court, Department 26, issued the following tentative ruling.

The Reference Case No.:[BC670867](#) Los Angeles County, California. Hearing Date 02.25.2020.

Case Type: Wrongful Termination (General Jurisdiction)

[View Case Records](#) and [Case History](#)

Superior Court of California

Mykyn woods, Plaintiff, v. greystar management services lp; and DOES 1 to 100. Defendants.

Case No.: BC670867

Hearing Date: February 25, 2020

[TENTATIVE] order RE:

Plaintiff's motion for attorney fees

Background

Following a jury trial, the Court entered judgment in this action on August 20, 2019 in favor of ("Plaintiff") for all causes of action. (See Judgment after Jury Trial, 8/20/19.) On November 25, 2019, Defendants filed the instant motion for attorney fees. On February 18, 2020, the parties stipulated to allow a late opposition and reply to this motion. Accordingly, the Court will consider the opposition and reply. On February 18, 2020, Defendant filed an opposition. On February 19, 2020, Plaintiff filed a reply.

Evidentiary Objections

Defendant objects to the entirety of the Declaration of Anthony Nguyen and to the Declaration of Carl Douglas for hearsay, lack of foundation and authentication, and relevance.

These objections are unnecessary because the Court, when reviewing the evidence is presumed to ignore material it knows is incompetent, irrelevant, or inadmissible. (In re Marriage of Davenport (2011) 194 Cal. App. 4th 1507, 1526.) Courts are presumed to know and apply the correct statutory and case law and to be able to distinguish admissible from inadmissible evidence, relevant from irrelevant facts, and to recognize those facts which properly may be considered in the judicial decision-making process. (People v. Coddington (2000) 23 Cal.4th 529, 644.) Accordingly, the Court overrules these objections.

Legal Standard

Pursuant to Government Code section 12965 subdivision (b): "In civil actions brought under this section, the court, in its discretion, may award to the prevailing party, including the department, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees . . ."

In determining what fees are reasonable, California courts apply the "lodestar" approach. (See, e.g., [Holguin v. DISH Network LLC](#) [Exhibit 1 - Page 5](#) (2014) 229 Cal.App.4th 1310, 1332.) This inquiry "begins with the 'lodestar,' i.e., the number of hours reasonably expended multiplied by the reasonable hourly rate." (See [PLCM Group v. Drexler](#) (2000) 22 Cal.4th 1084, 1095.) From there, the "[t]he

Iodestar figure may then be adjusted, based on consideration of factors specific to the case, in order to fix the fee at the fair market value for the legal services provided. Such Relevant Factors include: (1) the novelty and difficulty of the question involved; (2) the skill displayed in presenting them, (3) the extent to which the nature of the litigation precluded other employment by the attorneys, [and] (4) the contingent nature of the fee award." (Ketchum v. Moses (2001) 24 Cal.4th 1122, 1132.)

Discussion

Right to Recover

Plaintiff has prevailed on multiple FEHA claims under Government Code [section 12960](#). (See Judgment after Jury Trial, 8/20/19.) Accordingly, the Court may award attorney's fees pursuant to Government Code section 12965(b).

Reasonableness of Attorney's Fees

Plaintiff seeks attorney fees in the amount of \$254,906.25.

The trial court has broad authority to determine the amount of a reasonable fee. (PLCM Group, Inc. v. Drexler (2000) 22 Cal.4th 1084, 1095.) The party bears the burden of proof as to "reasonableness" of any fee claim. (Code Civ. Proc., § 1033.5, subd. (c)(5).) The party seeking fees has the burden of documenting the appropriate hours expended and hourly rates. (City of Colton v. Singletary (2012) 206 Cal.App.4th 751, 784.) This burden requires competent evidence as to the nature and value of the services rendered. (Martino v. Denevi (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 553, 559.)

An attorney's testimony as to the number of hours worked is sufficient evidence to support an award of attorney fees, even in the absence of detailed time records or billing statements, and there is no requirement that such records or statements be offered in evidence. (Steiny & Co., Inc. v. California Electric Supply Co. (2000) 79 Cal.App.4th 285, 293.) Ascertaining the fee amount is left to the trial court's sound discretion. (Ketchum v. Moses (2001) 24 Cal.4th 1122, 1132.)

Attorney Britany M. Engelma

Lead counsel for Plaintiff, Britany M. Engelma, seeks an hourly rate of \$625.00 and a total of 288.75 hours of work on this case. (Engelman Decl. ¶¶ 20, 25.) Engelma was lead counsel and the sole attorney handling this case from the filing of the complaint in August 2017 through February 2019. (Id. at ¶ 3.) Engelma spent these hours conducting client meetings, drafting pleadings, drafting and opposing post-trial motions, reviewing evidence, speaking to witnesses, preparing pre-trial pleadings, drafting trial materials, and conducting a five-day jury trial. (Id. at ¶ 23.) Britany M. Engelma also provides a billing sheet listing the hours spent throughout the entirety of the three years. (Id., at pp. 7-17.)

In opposition, Defendant contends that Britany M. Engelma's hourly rate is not reasonable because the nature of the litigation was simple and straightforward, that she has not presented her customary rate nor why the customary rate is consistent with similarly-experienced attorneys, and that she not presented evidence that she has any special or extraordinary prior experience with employment matters.

The Court disagrees. Plaintiff presents evidence that lead counsel Britany M. Engelma has fourteen years of experience as a trial attorney, was a senior associate at the Cochran firm for five years, has multiple awards and nominations, and has litigated various high-profile cases. (Engelman Decl. ¶¶ 14-18.) Further, Plaintiff also presents declarations of other attorneys to support Britany M. Engelma's hourly rate and experience. (See Nguyen Decl. ¶ 10; Douglas Decl. ¶¶ 11-13; Diggs Decl. ¶¶ 15-16.) Moreover, Plaintiff presents evidence that the hourly rate that Britany M. Engelma has requested is below her customary hourly rate of \$650.

The Court finds that the claimed rate is within the range of prevailing rates for attorneys in the community. Furthermore, the Court finds that the hours spent are also reasonable as the hours include the entirety of three years of trial preparation, a five-day jury trial, and post-trial motions. Therefore, the Court awards the full \$180,468.75 with regard to Britany M. Engelma's work.

Hicks had an hourly rate of \$750.00 and spent a total of 99.25 hours working on this case. (Id. at ¶¶ 14-15.) He has been a trial attorney for fourteen years, has worked various legal cases, has won numerous awards, and has been involved in this case before. (Id. at ¶¶ 6-11, 16.) These hours were spent conducting client meetings, drafting pleadings, drafting and opposing post-trial motions, reviewing evidence, speaking to witnesses, preparing pre-trial pleadings, drafting trial materials, and conducting a five-day jury trial. (Id. at ¶ 17.) Jamon R. Hicks also provides a billing sheet to support the claim for hours spent. (Id., Ex. 1.) Defendant does not oppose this.

The Court finds that these rates are within the range of prevailing rates for attorneys in the community. Furthermore, the Court finds that the hours spent are also reasonable for trial preparations, a five-day jury trial, and post-trial motions. Therefore, the Court awards the full amount of \$74,437.50 with regard to Jamon R. Hicks's work.

Lodestar Enhancement

In whether to apply a multiplier the California Supreme Court has given clear guidance for the trial courts to follow.

Of course, the trial court is not required to include a fee enhancement to the basic lodestar figure for contingent risk, exceptional skill, or other factors, although it retains discretion to do so in the appropriate case; moreover, the party seeking a fee enhancement bears the burden of proof. In each case, the trial court should consider whether, and to what extent, the attorney and client have been able to mitigate the risk of nonpayment, e.g., because the client has agreed to pay some portion of the lodestar amount regardless of outcome. It should also consider the degree to which the relevant market compensates for contingency risk, extraordinary skill, or other factors under Serrano III. We emphasize that when determining the appropriate enhancement, a trial court should not consider these factors to the extent they are already encompassed within the lodestar. The factor of extraordinary skill, in particular, appears susceptible to improper double counting; for the most part, the difficulty of a legal question and the quality of representation are already encompassed in the lodestar. A more difficult legal question typically requires more attorney hours, and a more skillful and experienced attorney will command a higher hourly rate.

(Ketchum, *supra*, 24 Cal.4th at pp.1138-1139.)

Plaintiff requests a lodestar enhancement multiplier of 1.5[1] given the contingent risk, preclusion of other work, difficulty of questions involved, and the skill displayed in presenting the issues. Defendant opposes stating that the fees should be apportioned based upon Plaintiff's failure to prevail on her interactive process and reasonable accommodation claims and that the case was not particularly complex.

The Court declines to apply any enhancement multiplier for this case. The Court is mindful of the contingent nature of the case and the high caliber of work demonstrated by all Counsel in the instant action. Nonetheless, the Court has already addressed Plaintiff's attorneys' skillful display in presenting the evidence in the calculation of the hours worked and hourly rate above. Further, the Court finds that evidence presented at trial and again in the post judgment motions reflect that this case involved relatively simple and straightforward issues. Accordingly, the Court declines to apply any enhancement multiplier.

CONCLUSION AND ORDER

Plaintiff's motion for attorney fees is GRANTED in the total amount of \$254,906.25.

Plaintiff is ordered to provide notice of this order and file proof of service of such.

DATED: February 25, 2020 _____

Elaine Lu

Judge of the Superior Court

Case Info

JUDGE

[Elaine Lu](#)

CASE NO.

[BC670867](#)

HEARING DATE

February 25, 2020

COUNTY

[Los Angeles County,](#)

[CA](#)

DEPARTMENT

26

DOCKET FILING DATE

August 4, 2017

CATEGORY

Civil

TYPE

Wrongful Termination (General Jurisdiction)

STATUS

Pending

Parties

[ARAGON JASMINA E.](#)

Attorney for Defendant

[BALAM MANUEL DE JESUS JR](#)

Attorney for Defendant

[BOLES EEAN L.](#)

Attorney for Plaintiff

[ENGELMAN BRITANY MICHELLE](#)

Attorney for Plaintiff

[GREYSTAR MANAGEMENT SERVIC...](#)

Defendant

[SCHWOB LANDON ROBERT](#)

Attorney for Defendant

[WOODS MYKYN](#)

Plaintiff

Other rulings in case

Other rulings by Hon. Elaine Lu

[Mighty Enterprises, Inc. Vs She Hong Industrial Co. Ltd., A Taiwan Limited Company, Et Al.](#)

[Lew Calderon Vs Power Design, Inc., A Corporate Entity Form Unknown](#)

[Madeleine Kennedy Vs The Genfilms Group Et Al](#)

[John Doe Vs Evolve Healthcare, A California Corporation, Et Al.](#)

[A.R., A Minor, And C.R., A Minor By And Through Their Guardian Ad Litem, Alicia Ramos Acosta Vs Nora Montesdoeoca, Et Al.](#)

[Robert Scott Shtofman Vs Julie C Lim Et Al](#)

[Anthony Ochoa Vs Aerotek, Inc.](#)

[David M. Wolf Vs Jack Banafsheha, Et Al.](#)

[Bhupinder S. Mac Vs Kamaljit Singh, Et Al.](#)

[A.R., A Minor, And C.R., A Minor By And Through Their Guardian Ad Litem, Alicia Ramos Acosta Vs Nora Montesdoeoca, Et Al.](#)

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Civil Division

Central District, Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Department 26

BC670867

**MYKYN WOODS VS GREYSTAR MANAGEMENT
SERVICES LP**

February 25, 2020

8:30 AM

Judge: Honorable Elaine Lu
Judicial Assistant: E. Lopez
Courtroom Assistant: B. Ly

CSR: None
ERM: None
Deputy Sheriff: None

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff(s): Britany Michelle Engelman

For Defendant(s): Jasmina E. Aragon

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS: Hearing on Motion for Attorney Fees

The Court's Tentative Order is provided to all sides via the Court's website.

Matter is called for hearing and Counsel submit.

The Court rules as indicated below and as more fully reflected in the Order which is signed and filed this date and incorporated herein by reference.

The Motion for Attorney Fees filed by Mykyn Woods on 11/25/2019 is Granted.

Motion is GRANTED in the total amount of \$254,906.25.

Plaintiff is ordered to provide notice of this order and file proof of service of such.

EXHIBIT 2

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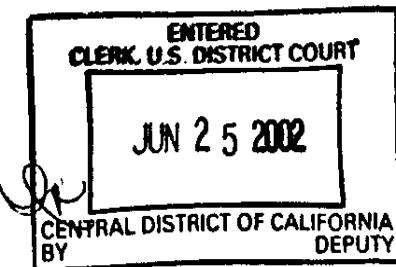
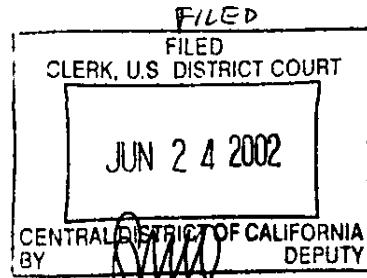
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA



Priority
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SEAN MITCHELL, et al., } CASE NO. CV 00-12951 AHM (CTx)
Plaintiffs, } ORDER AWARDING ATTORNEYS'
v. } FEES
ESHAGH SEYED SOLEYMAN, }
Defendant. } THIS CONSTITUTES NOTICE OF ENTRY
AS REQUIRED BY FRCP, RULE 77(d).

The Court has reviewed the parties' various memoranda and declarations concerning plaintiffs' motion for an award of at least \$299,925.45 in attorneys' fees and \$29,443.33 in expenses. It is not disputed that under 42 U.S.C. § 3613(c)(2) and various state law provisions plaintiffs are entitled to an award, but the amount is disputed.

It is unnecessary for the Court to reiterate the standard principles governing this motion, given that the parties themselves have cited the applicable cases. (E.g., *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 103 S.Ct. 1933 (1983); *Kerr v. Screen Extras Guild*, 526 F.2d 67 (9th Cir. 1975), *cert. denied*, 425 U.S. 951, 96 S.Ct. 1726 (1976); *Morales v. City of San Rafael*, 96 F.3d 359 (9th Cir. 1996); *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S.

Docketed

Copies / ETC Sent

JS - 5 / JS - 6

JS - 2 / JS - 3

CLSD



1 886 (1984) and *Fair Housing of Marin v. Combs*, 255 F.3d 899 (9th Cir. 2002).) In
2 making the determinations set forth below, the Court has applied those factors.

3 A. Reasonableness of Hours Claimed

4 Defendant understandably and justifiably contends that plaintiffs' counsel
5 devoted an unreasonable number of hours to the case. He challenges much of the
6 need for three lawyers and states, "This case was not complex or complicated -- one
7 5-10 minute incident in which Mr. Soleyman was found by a jury to have
8 discriminated against plaintiffs." (Opp'n. p. 3.) He especially challenges the amount
9 of time devoted to trial preparation, particularly in light of this Court's November
10 5, 2001 ruling denying summary judgment, which took into account defendant's
11 failure to respond to requests for admissions.

12 These arguments are not entirely well-founded. Not until the Court refused
13 to vacate the requests for admissions in late January 2002 was that issue resolved.
14 And the dealings between the parties before their confrontation (which was indeed
15 remarkably brief) involved more than 5-10 minutes. In response, moreover,
16 plaintiffs note that as to trial preparation their counsel prepared all of the requested
17 joint filings; that their "late rush to prepare for trial" resulted from defendant's
18 failure to provide timely discovery and trial disclosures; and that their witness
19 preparation included mock trials and thorough efforts to memorialize information
20 given by third-party witnesses. (See Reply, pp. 4-5.)

21 Plaintiffs also justify their use of several attorneys by contending that the
22 lawyers' efforts were not overlapping. Not so -- at least, not entirely. For example,
23 it was unnecessary for two attorneys to travel to Los Angeles for the Pre-Trial
24 Conference. And most of the services of the third attorney, Elizabeth Brancart (53.4
25 hours at \$300, totaling \$16,020.00) could have and should have been avoidable.

26 As to the three legal assistants, work of "paralegals" often necessitates
27 additional work by the lawyers. Here, not all of these paralegals were necessary.

28

1 To redress the excessive amounts of time poured into this case, plaintiffs
2 voluntarily proposed a ten (10) percent reduction of the lodestar amount, reducing
3 it from \$222,167.00 to \$199,950.30. That reduction is commendable, but
4 inadequate. The Court cannot possibly scrutinize every entry by every timekeeper
5 (and doesn't have to; *see Evans v. Evanston*, 941 F.2d 473, 476 (7th Cir. 1991), *cert. denied*, 112 S.Ct. 3028 (1992)), but the Court is nevertheless convinced that the
6 amount should have been reduced by twenty (20) percent, to \$177,734. (This
7 assumes the hourly rates remain what plaintiffs propose; see below.)

9 **B. Reasonableness of Hourly Rates**

10 Plaintiffs seek compensation based on hourly rates (for attorneys) ranging
11 from \$300 for both Christopher Brancart and Elizabeth Brancart and (for the most
12 part) \$175 for Liza Cristol-Deman. Plaintiffs support these proposed rates primarily
13 on the basis of declarations submitted by a number of attorneys in private practice.
14 There is no legitimate dispute about the reasonableness of these rates and the Court
15 concurs that they are appropriate.

16 **C. Kerr Adjustments**

17 After calculating the "lodestar" by multiplying the reasonable hours by
18 reasonable rates, the Court "then assesses whether it is necessary to adjust the
19 presumptively reasonable lodestar figure on the basis of the *Kerr* factors that are not
20 already subsumed in the initial lodestar calculation." *Morales*, 96 F.3d at 363-364.
21 Applying those factors, which are enumerated in *Morales* at fn. 8-10, the Court finds
22 that only a modest adjustment is warranted.

23 The Court disagrees with plaintiffs' assertion that the case presented novel and
24 difficult issues. Conceptually, factually and intellectually it was remarkably
25 straightforward. Tactically, it was easy. Defendant's case had been decimated; the
26 near-certainty in Los Angeles of a racially diverse jury made the plaintiffs' case
27 inherently appealing; and the parties' various personalities and backgrounds made

28

1 it highly likely that plaintiffs would prevail. Similarly, for some of these very
2 reasons, at the outset this case could not reasonably have been deemed undesirable.

3 Factors that *do* warrant an upward adjustment are that plaintiffs' trial counsel
4 displayed consistent skill, good judgment and zealous advocacy. Moreover, they
5 took the case on a contingency and achieved an outstanding result, although the
6 Court continues to believe that the huge verdict in significant measure is attributable
7 to defendant's poor performance at trial.

8 In the exercise of its discretion, the Court concludes that a \$10,000 increase,
9 meant largely to recognize plaintiffs' trial counsel's admirable professionalism, is
10 appropriate. Accordingly, defendant shall pay attorneys' fees in the amount of
11 \$187,734.00.

12 D. Costs

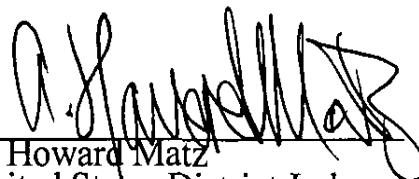
13 The costs not compensable under Fed.R.Civ.P. 54 and Local Rule 54 of this
14 Court are not awarded (they are the costs of doing business, in effect); the others are.
15 Accordingly, from the claimed \$29,445.33, a total of \$18,950.46 is disallowed. Thus
16 costs in the amount of \$10,494.87 are awarded.

17 This matter may be resolved without a hearing, pursuant to Local Rule 7-15
18 and Fed.R.Civ.P. 78.

19

20 IT IS SO ORDERED.¹

21
22 DATE: June 24, 2002



23 A. Howard Matz
United States District Judge

24

25

26

27

28 ¹ This motion is No. 105 on the docket.